Vol. 84, No. 21, pp. 175–176 30 June 1971

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

RECTIFIED TYPE LOCALITY FOR TWO MILLIPEDS FORMERLY CREDITED TO PANAMA

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In working on the large Haitian collection that resulted in my 1936 paper, "The millipeds of Hispaniola, with descriptions of a new family, new genera, and new species," Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. 80: 1–191, two vials of millipeds were found, labeled only, "1923, Haiti ?, O. F. Cook." The vials contained an unidentifiable female *Chondrodesmus* and specimens of two rhachodesmids of different genera. Since no representatives of the two Central American families involved were known from Haiti, Dr. Cook was asked if he could give any explanation to account for the presence of the vials in the collection. His reply that "Collections also had been made in the Canal Zone that year and it seems probable that the material was from there." was the basis for my including the two rhachodesmids as possible members of the Panamanian fauna in the paper on "New and previously known millipeds of Panama." Proc. U.S. Nat. Mus. 113: 77–124, 1961, extending the distribution of the family southward from Costa Rica.

In going through a jar of unidentified Nicaraguan millipeds several months ago, I came upon a number of specimens of what unquestionably are *Aceratophallus quadratus* Loomis, one of the above species attributed to Panama. These had been collected by me on 13 June 1923, at Amaya, a railroad stop between Corinto and Chinandega, while a member of one of the U.S. Department of Agriculture field parties directed by Dr. Cook from the Canal Zone. No other milliped collecting was done in Nicaragua.

It now seems likely that upon my return to Panama, Dr.

Cook extracted specimens from the Amaya collection for examination but failed to label their vials until a later date when he apparently had forgotten their origin and guessed that they came from Haiti. On the assumption that this was the case, Amaya, Nicaragua, should be considered as the type locality of *Aceratophallus quadratus.* Although no specimens of *Teinorhachis tenuis* Loomis, the second rhachodesmid, were among those in the Amaya collection, the specimens on which its description had been based had been associated with the originals of *A. quadratus* and almost certainly had the same type locality.

The original description of *A. quadratus* states that the pregenital male legs are unmodified, as in females. However, re-examination of a paratype male and other males from Amaya shows that joint 6 of legs 1–3 is definitely thicker than in females and is densely beset with rather short, spinose, distally directed setae along its entire ventral surface.